Micronutrient deficiencies in children during growth

Dr Y. K. Amdekar

Understanding clinical nutrition

- Essential nutrients water, proteins, fats, sugars, vitamins and minerals
- Protective foods significant amount of antioxidants vegetables, fruits (vitamins and minrals) egg, milk, meat (high class proteins)
- Changning concepts of nutritional deficiencies protein (kwashiorkor) – calorie (PEM) – individual micronutrients (big three - vit A, iron, iodine) – multimicronutrients

Gaps in understanding micronutritional deficiencies

- Vague clinical profile other than anaemia and Bitot spots mostly multiple deficiencies together
- Subclinical deficiencies dependent on serum levels
- High prevalence in all socioeconomic groups
- Data on morbidity and mortality due to micronutrients
- Multiple factors intake, bioavailability, digestion, absorption, utilisation, balance between increased needs and losses
- Proper perspective in relevance to widely prevalent PEM

Understanding of genesis of micronutritional deficiencies

- Ignoring the role of health providers
- Problem of nutritional isolationism
- Neglect of other factors health, water, sanitation, education, social protection
- Compounding factors poverty, urbanisation, climate change, poor eating choices, lack of political will, community empowerment and equity to provide access to health and educational services and not enough food to eat

Effective application of knowledge

- Must use all human intelligence centres brain, heart, gut
- Health and nutrition education
 right content for right purpose to right group at right time
 consider local habits and affordable (budget-centric), accessible
 and available foods, dietary diversity, preservation techniques –
 soaking and decanting, germination and fermentation,
- Supplementation to susceptible population
- Food based strategies of increasing production and consumption
- Fortification limitations and challenges

